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KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP			DOAN, DUYEN MY	
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•			2143	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		09/942,932	OTSU, TAMICHI		
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		Duyen M. Doan	2143		
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
WHICH - Extension after SI - If NO per - Failure Any rep	RTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE EVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING one of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFF (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication priod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by stay received by the Office later than three months after the month term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	G DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from atute, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status			,		
2a)	esponsive to communication(s) filed on <u>2</u> his action is FINAL . 2b) 2 lince this application is in condition for allo osed in accordance with the practice under	This action is non-final. wance except for formal matters, pro			
Dispositio	ı of Claims				
5) ☐ C 6) ☑ C 7) ☐ C 8) ☐ C Application 9) ☐ Th 10) ☑ Th	laim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the applicate of the above claim(s) is/are wither laim(s) is/are allowed. laim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected. laim(s) is/are objected to. laim(s) are subject to restriction and are specification is objected to by the Example drawing(s) filed on 29 August 2001 is/are objected to applicant may not request that any objection to be placement drawing sheet(s) including the content of the oath or declaration is objected to by the	drawn from consideration. d/or election requirement. niner. re: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See rection is required if the drawing(s) is objected.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority un	der 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
2) Notice of 3) Information	f References Cited (PTO-892) f Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) tion Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB, o(s)/Mail Date <u>3</u> .				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-32 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 9-11, 13-19, 21-27, 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling (us pat 6,845,361) in view of Sashihara (us pat 6,449,357).

As regarding claim 1, Dowling discloses sending information from a server machine to a client terminal device whenever accessed by a user via such client terminal device (see col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34) the information expressing at an order in the queue of the user in relation to such total number of other users at the point of time when the access occurred (see col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34, the position of user in the queue); and displaying on the client terminal device the received total number of other users and the order in the

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queue of the user in relation to such total number in a graphical or text style (see col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34).

Dowling does not expressly disclose least a total number of other users accessed earlier than the user.

Sashihara teaches total number of other users accessed earlier than the user (col.4, lines 12-23; col.5, lines 36-39).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Sashihara to the method of Dowling to express the total number of users was waiting in front of the user, because by expressing this information would improved customer care by enabling customers to wait their turn in line for access to a resource while at the same time being free to go about their own business (see Dowling col.3, lines 15-18).

As regarding claim 2, Dowling-Sashihara discloses incrementing the order in the queue of the user each time a predetermined processing is completed for one of other users, and sending to the client terminal device information expressing a new total number of other users and an incremented order in the queue of the user in relation to such new total number of other users whenever the increment occurred (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34); and displaying on the client terminal device the received new total number and the incremented order in the queue of the user in relation to such new total number in a graphical or text style to thereby update the display (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34).

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As regarding claim 3, Dowling-Sashihara discloses displaying on the client terminal device the order in the queue of the user in relation to the total number of other users in a specific display mode (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34).

As regarding claim 5, Dowling-Sashihara discloses sending from the server machine to the client terminal device roll-call time information used for roll-call processing responsible for confirming a will of staying in the queue (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34, notify the user that the wait time is up and the user would like to stay in the queue); executing on the server machine the roll-call processing for confirming a will of staying in the queue of the user based on the roll-call time information sent to the client terminal device (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34, notify the user that the wait time is up and the user would like to stay in the queue); and executing on the client terminal device a responding processing for expressing the will of staying in the queue to the server machine based on the roll-call time information received from the server machine (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34, notify the user that the wait time is up and the user would like to stay in the queue).

As regarding claim 6, Dowling-Sashihara discloses sending from the server machine to the client terminal device termination time information for expressing a termination time of the waiting (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34); executing on the client terminal

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device a responding processing to the server machine in order to issue a send request for target information within a predetermined time period from a termination time specified by the termination time information received from the server machine (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34); and executing on the server machine a wait termination processing for sending the target information to the client terminal device when the send request was issued by the client terminal device within a predetermined time period from a termination time specified by the terminal time information sent to the client terminal device (see Dowling col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34).

As regarding claim 7, Dowling-Sashihara discloses deleting a right for the waiting when the responding processing was not executed (see Dowling col.5, lines 25-26; col.7, lines 1-58; col.8, lines 1-34; col.10, lines 38-54; col.11, lines 46-52; col.12, lines 1-34).

As regarding claim 8, Dowling disclosed a method of managing the virtual wait queue and enable the users to wait their turn in line for access to a resource while at the same time being free to go about their own business (see Dowling col.3, lines 15-18). Examiner takes Official Notice (see MPEP § 2144.03) that " display the advertisement or the chat space" in a computer networking environment was well known in the art at the time the invention was made. The Applicant is entitled to traverse any/all official notice taken in this action according to MPEP § 2144.03. However, MPEP § 2144.03 further states "See also In re Boon, 439 F.2d 724, 169 USPQ 231 (CCPA 1971) (a

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challenge to the taking of judicial notice must contain adequate information or argument to create on its face a reasonable doubt regarding the circumstances justifying the judicial notice)." Specifically, In re Boon, 169 USPQ 231, 234 states "as we held in Ahlert, an applicant must be given the opportunity to challenge either the correctness of the fact asserted or the notoriety or repute of the reference cited in support of the assertion. We did not mean to imply by this statement that a bald challenge, with nothing more, would be all that was needed". Further note that 37 CFR § 1.671(c)(3) states "Judicial notice means official notice". Thus, a traversal by the Applicant that is merely "a bald challenge, with nothing more" will be given very little weight.

As regarding claims 9-11, 13-19, 21-27, 29-32, the limitations are similar to claims 1-3, 5-8 therefore rejected for the same rationale as claims 1-3, 5-8.

Claims 4,12,20,28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling and Sashihara as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Gonzalez (us pat 6,725,278).

As regarding claim 4, Dowling and Sashihara discloses all limitations of claim 1, but the combination of Dowling and Sashihara does not disclose sending current time information expressing current time counted on the server machine to the client terminal device; correcting on the client terminal device time difference so as to agree a current time counted on the client terminal device with the current time counted on the server machine based on the current time information received from such server machine; executing a predetermined process on the server machine based on the current time

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counted thereon; and executing another predetermined process on the client terminal device in synchronization with the server machine based on the current time counted while being corrected for the time difference.

Gonzalez teaches sending current time information expressing current time counted on the server machine to the client terminal device (col.3, lines 10-67); correcting on the client terminal device time difference so as to agree a current time counted on the client terminal device with the current time counted on the server machine based on the current time information received from such server machine (col.3, lines 10-67); executing a predetermined process on the server machine based on the current time counted thereon (col.3, lines 10-67); and executing another predetermined process on the client terminal device in synchronization with the server machine based on the current time counted while being corrected for the time difference (col.3, lines 10-67).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Gonzalez to the method of Dowling-Sashihara to synchronize the client with the server, because by synchronize the clients with the server would help in maintaining the accuracy between the client and the server (see Gonzalez col.1, lines 18-24).

As regarding claims 12,20,28, the limitations are similar to claim 4, therefore rejected for the same rationales as claim 4.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Duyen M. Doan whose telephone number is (571) 272-4226. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30am-6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Examiner Duyen Doan Art unit 2143

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